METHODIST CENTENNIAL.

The Assemblage in Ms. Vernon Church

versary of our life as a Church. We must pender on the past, prepare for the emer-gency of the present, and plan for the con-ing century. A shadow has been cast over the Conference by the recent death of two

were delegates to the Conference of 1826.
Singuson was made bishop in 1852, and Pierce in 1854. They were appointed respectively as speaker and alternate to make the opening address at this Conference. We cannot doubt that in whatever world they are to-day they are deeply interested in humanity. They may be assigned to new duties, but they cannot but be our fellow-workers, not for to-day, but for all time. We cannot linger at graves. We must renew the work which they bequeath to us; grid ourselves with courage and hope and advance to renewed work. We know what the command would be—"Close up ranks, forward." They would speak from their pulpits in the sky in tones of solemnity. The programme arranged for coming days of the Conference contines my duty on this occasion to a close field. We are here not so much for remembrance as for counsel; not to celebrate victory, but to gird our loins, to devise wise and skifful methods, to be strong to meet the demagogy of our age as our fathers met it in their days. The dawn of the contervicts the

gory of our age as our fathers met it in their days. The dawn of the century is the time for thought. Infidelity then staked abroad unrebuked. Christendom seemed to be isding in 1784. The opening of the

to be beding in 1784. The opening of the 1884 century, if not as dark, is dark enough. The conditions of home and society are being revolutionized; ancient, time-honored theories are being exploded; sacred institutions are put to the strain of great tests. We are in the grip of a great combat for the final dominion of the world. The false and groundless will pass away. The fortress of hes has kept the world in slavery. There will be a conflict, but Zion slavery. There will be a conflict, but Zion

slavery. There will be a conflict, but Zion will be left with no rent in her foundation, no breach in her walls. The progress will be slow, but will be founded on elernal truth. The Church abides forever. Individual churches have no such promise; the

vidual churches have no such promise; the only hope of any Church is the fact of the truth it possesses and the ability to cast out the unsound it inherits. It was important that Calvinism went down. All its great truth could not float its errors. The absolute permanency of any Church is dependent in an absolutely true creed. The Caurch must guard its creed; its sheetanchor, its life-blood. Our creed will bear the test of the most intelligent criticism.

The Bishop spoke of platitudes in the

The Bishop spoke of platitudes in the pulpit, and said: "To-day there is a vast amount of endiess and spiritless preaching. The greatest need is the revival of the pul-

in the Methodist Church." The Bishop made an appeal for temperance, after which the ballelujah chorus was sung and the session closed with the benediction.

At the afternoon session Rev. James

so than the former. The Actuodist people rightfully organizing themselves into a Church, instituted an episcopacy, and they are greater than the episcopacy. Thus the Christian Conference organized an Episcopal Church with ministerial orders

descopar Charca with ministerial orders of descons, elders and bishops.

Rev. Henry B. Ridgway, D. D., of Illi-

NORTH CAROLINA.

Sentenced to be Hanged-A Big Schem'.

(Special telegram to the Dispatces).

RALEIGH, N. C., December 10.—Thomas McGee, an aged negro, tried at Fayetteville for the murder of Mary Hughes, a white woman of bad character, in Cumberland

county, last October, was convicted an sentenced to be hanged January 12th. H

is nearly eighty years of age, with hair and heard as white as snow. The murder was

a very cold-blooded one.

There is a great plan on foot to develop-by the use of convict labor, the swamp lands of this State which belong to the Com-monwealth. Hundreds of convicts will in

a few weeks be released from railway work by the completion of the Gréat Western Line. One of the leading measures of legi-lation next month will be, it is believed, this application of convet labor. There are

hundreds of thousands of acres of exceed-ingly fertite land only waiting drainage, situated mainly east of Goldsboro'. It will

be one of the greatest public measures ever inaugurated in the State.

(Special telegram to the Dispatch

Foster's Opening Sermon.

Masser Case.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, December 10.—The President sent to the Senate yesterday the text of the new commercial treaty with Dominica, and the extension for seven years of the treaty with Hawali, which is soon to expire. To-day the treatics with Spain in regard to Cuba and Poto Rico, and with Nicaraugua, with reference to the canal concession, as well as for more intimate commercial relations, were transmitted to the Scnate, with a recommenda tion that the Senate direct the publication of the Spapish treaty at once, so that the public may judge of its merits or demerits from the document itself. It is claimed that none of the published accounts of the Spanish treaty are correct, and its friends say that a careful consideration of the effect of what its provisions will accomptish will remove much of the opposition which is now made to its ratification. It is the intention of many senators not only to ask for the tion of many senators not only to ask for the publication of the treaty at once, but also to insist that the debate upon its provisions and the final vote upon its ratification be held in open instead of secret session. While the Mexican treaty was being discussed in the Senate at the last session of Congress Senator Van Wyck offered a resolution in open session that the debates upon the treaty should be held in public, but the proposition itself so shocked the dignity of the other senators that they immediately went into executive session for

mediately went into executive session for the purpose of voting down the irreverent COMMERCIAL TREATIES AND SECRET SESSIONS. In conversation the night after this occurred, Senator Van Wyck said he did no curred, Senator Van Wyck said he did not see why commercial treaties should not be discussed in open session, but he did not think the Senate would ever consent to it. "This thing of secret executive sessions," le said, "is something that no one else has got, and the senators do not want to give it up." Since that time, in view of the fact that none of these treaties can go into effect without the sanction of the House, some of the senators have changed their minds. Senator Harrison, of Indiana, among others, is in favor of open sessions upon this treaty, and it is barely possible that a majority will agree to a change of the rules majority will agree to a change of the rules of the Senate so as to give publicity to the

Mr. A. S. Hewut, of New York, says that the Spanish treaty has injured the prospects of the passage by the House of the bill to carry the Mexican treaty into effect. He says there is no similarity between the two measures. The treaty with Mexico provides for free exchange of certain products upon equal terms, and is the first step towards entire freedom of commercial intercourse between the two countries, such as exists between the various States of the Union. On the other hand, the treaty with Spain proposes to fix the rate of duty upon certain articles, and to remove it entirely upon others. He had not examined it closely, but at first sight it looked to him like a bad bargain. In the first place, we remitted the duty on sugar, amounting to about \$25,000,000 annually, which was almost equivalent to making a present of that amount to cuba, for he did not think our sugar would be much cheaper under the treaty than now, as its price is fixed by the market of the world. Out exports now to Cuba are world. Our exports now to Cuba are about \$11,000,000 a year. Even if we dou-bled the amount it would sareety equal the remission of duties upon sugar. This remission in two years would amount to almost enough to buy the whole island. He believed Spain would sell Cuba for \$60.000.000, and then we could have free trade with the island in everything, just the same as with our other Territories. BIDBLEBEEGER AND M'CULLOCH.

There is a very general feeling among Democratic senators as well as among Re-publicans that Senator Riddleberger has inpublicans that Senator Riddleberger has in-jured himself by his persistent opposition to the confirmation of Secretary-of-the-Treasury McCulloch. It is thought that the real ground for the fight the Virginia Senator is making is not so much the action of Mr. McCulloch while Secretary of the Treasury as his authorship of the McCul-loch bill. There is no doubt about the confirmation; but even if he were not con-ferred, it would make little difference so firmed it would make little difference so long as the Senate refuses to act, because his term of office expires upon the 4th of March, and be would remain in office until the close of the session by virtue of his original appointment, unless absolutely re-jected by the Senate.

PERSONAL. several days trying to renew his contest for the sent now held by Hon, John S, Wise as representative from the State at large. A resolution was reported on the 30th of June resolution was reported to the and of added last from the Committee on Elections by M. Elliott, of Pennsylvania, affirming the right of Mr. Wise to the seat, but it is claimed by Mr. Massey that he did not have a fair hearing. He has published a new edition of his brief, in which he analyzes the entire evidence, and shows, by refer-ence to the sworn testimony before the committee, exactly how many fraululent votes were east upon illegally-issued tax-receipts in only forty-five counties, making a total of 15,712 illegal votes, which, being subtracted from the vote reported cast for Wise-viz., 90,992. vote reported cast for Wise—viz., 90,902, would leave him \$4,280, as against 94,184 reported cast for Massey, thus changing the apparent majority for Wise of 5,808 into a real majority for Massey of 9,904. Mr. Massey and his friends are confident that if the Elections Committee will grant him a reheaving upon these facts the seat will be finally awarded to him. The great characle, however, is the unwillingness of the committee to reopen the case after having once decided it. Besides, Mr. Wise has been greated an indefinite leave of abhas been granted an indefinite leave of ab-sence, and nothing will be done until his

Various Treaties With Foreign Govcruments and Their Status. MASHINGTON, December 10.—It is expected that a considerable nortion of the time of the Senaie after the holiday recess cus-ing the provisions of the new treaties. These are seven in number, not including that with Mexico, which has already beer that with Mexico, which has already deen ratified, but the promulgation of which awaits the passage of a measure to carry its provisions into effect. The treaties with Spain and Nienragua are in possession of the Senate; those with Hawaii and San Domingo have been signed. The terms of those with Guatemaia and San Salvador have substantially been agreed Salvador have substantially been agreed upon, and good progress has been made upon that with the United States of Colom-ha. The ratification of these treaties will probably lead directly to the regotiation of treaty with other American powers and colonies. Indeed, a movement is already noted in the British West Indies to secure noted in the British West Indies to secure a reciprocity treaty with the United States. With exception of the Nicaraguan treaty, which relates to an inter-oceanic canal, all these are commercial treaties, and though differing considerably in detail, they are all differing considerably in detail, they are all modelled upon the reciprocity treaty with Mexico. There is hardly a manufacturing or productive interest in the country which is not directly and very seriously interested in these treaties. It is held by the executive department of the Government that it would be an impropriety to make public their provisions, such action belonging, in its opinion, exclusively to the discretion of the Senate. The present rules of the Senate require that the discussion of treaties shall take place in secret session, and the new code of rules adopted last year contains provisions of remarkable stringency governing this matter. One rule, which is applicable to legislation as well as executive business, makes it possible for any two senators, even against the judgment of their fellow-senators, to cause the public to be fellow-senators, to cause the public to be turned from the galleries and the oaken doors to be closed. It is supposed to have been the theory of its framers that inasmuch as the sensior who intended to make re-marks could alone know what be was going to say, to him alone should practically be given the powers of shutting out the pub-

Republican Caucus.

Republican Cancus.

1By teigraph to the Dispatch.

Washington, December 16.—At a caucus of the Republican members of the House of Representatives to-night the following resolution was unanimously agreed to:

Resolved, That the bift known as the Mexican pension bill as amended by the Senate is entitled to our active and hearty support, and that we will support any and every effort to have said bill considered and passed at the earliest possible day.

assed at the earliest possible day.
It was also determined that all practic: It was also determined that all practica-ble parliamentary means should be employ-ed to bring the bill before the House for final action. It was represented that be-cause of the ruings made by Speaker Car-lisle when the bill was under discussion at the last session of Congress, it would be exceedingly difficult to reach this measure,

out it was hoped the difficulties might be overcome. As a consequence of those rulings a portion of the bill is on the

Union.

Ex Speaker Keifer, Representative Cannon, and other prominent parliamentarians
among the Republican members, were directed by the caucus to endeavor to devise
a method of relieving the bill from its embarrassments.

XLVIIITH CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, December 10, 1884.

Mr. Sherman presided over the Senate to-day, having been design ted for that purpose by Vice-President Edmunds under the rule.

The Chair laid before the Senate an invi-The Chair laid before the Senate an invitation to that body from the Commissioners of the New Orients Exposition to participate in the opening of the Exposition on the 16th instant. The communication was laid on the table, that being the usual formal disposition of such document in the Senate when no special or immediate disposition is demanded by any senator. Heuse resolution for continuing the work of the Census Bureau was laid before the Senate, and, on motion of Mr. Hale, was read three times and passed.

Mr. Vance submitted a joint resolution, which was referred to the Committee on

which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, providing for the return to the State of North Carolina of copies of the official letter-books of its executive de-

Mr. Blair submitted a resolution, which Mr. Blair submitted a resolution, which went over till to-morrow, instructing the Committee on Naval Affairs to investigate Captain John Eriesson's new system of naval defence, especially his submarnegun and torpedo, and inquire whether the same are about to be purchased for the exclusive use of any foreign power, and whether prudent provision for the national defence, requires the nurchase of such inwhether prudent provision for the national defence requires the purchase of such inventions by the United States Government. In presenting the resolution, Mr. Blair referred to the helpless condition of our seacoast and the necessity of investigating inventions of the character of these before undertaking to provide the enormous sum necessary to place the United States in a complete condition of naval efficiency and seacoast defence.

a-const defence.

Mr. Vest, on behalf of the Committee on Commerce, requested that that committee be discharged from the consideration of the inter-ocean ship-railway ball. Mr. Vest stated that he had received a letter from Captain Eads raying that certain changes had been made in the concession from Mexico which made it necessary to with-draw the hill. The committee was accord-

Mexico which made it necessary to withdraw the bill. The committee was accordingly discharged from the consideration of the bill; which was ordered to be withdrawn from the Senate files.

At 2 o'clock the Dakota bill was taken up. Mr. Vest addressed the Senate in opposition to the admission of Dakota. There was nothing of partisanship, he said, in his opposition. He did not pretend to be tree from partisanship. He was devoted to the principles of the Democratic party, but he was here to discuss the question entirely on its merits. Very few Territories, however, had been admitted to the Union without party struggle and debate. The Territories themselves had always feit the influence of the party dominant in the nation. When the national Administration was Democratic the Territories were Democratic; when Republican, the Territories were Republican. Addressing himself to the merits of the question, Mr. Vest said that the Constitution had placed no limitation on the power of Congress to admit new States. There was no need for the admission of new States to strengthen the Union, and there was not enough population in Dakota to entitle it to two senators and one representative in Congress. The demands said to have been made since 1870 of the family of Baron De Strieve, who representative in Congress. The demands said to have been made since 1870 for the admission of the Territory had been demands of ambitious politicians. Men who were ready to cut each other's throats, politically and physically, had been urging these "demands." General Grant had been credited. Mr. Vest said, with the statement while President that Dakota gave him more trouble than all the other Territories put together; that the trouble there was that there were two streets in Yankton, and when one street did anything or got anything done the other street rebelled and would require almost all the civil and military power of the United States to keep peace between the factions. Mr. Vest sent to the desk and the Secretary read a number of petitions opposing the admission of the Territory, and ascribing the desire for the admission to the ambition of politicians who wished to go to the United States Congress. Mr. Vest said that the project to divide the Territory was unnecessary. At the conclusion of Mr. Vest's remarks the Senate went into executive session, and when the doors were reopened adjourned.

House of Representatives.

The Attorney-General has issued a circular-letter saying that the law creating his office makes it the duty of the incumbent to answer questions of law only when propounded to him by the President or head of one of the executive departments, and hereafter he will not undertake to reply to admission to the ambition of politicians who wished to go to the United States Congress. Mr. Vest said that the project to divide the Territory was unnecessary.

At the conclusion of Mr. Vest's remarks the Senate went into executive session, and when the doors were reopened adjourned.

House of Representatives. representative in Congress. The demands

The House then, at 12:15, went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. Cox. of New York, in the chair) on the Military-Acade-ny appropriation bill. [It appropriates \$309,771, being a reduction of \$4.792 from

the appropriation for the current year, and \$83,573 less than the estimates.] Mr. Keifer offered an amendment prothe grade of second lieutenant in the army shall be confliced to graduates of the Mili-try Academy and to meritorious non-commissioned officers recommended for promotion in the manner now provided by

Mr. Randall said that the amendment had not been considered in the Committee on Appropriations, and he would prefer that the committee should have time to inquire into the propriety of adopting such a Mr. Keifer said his proposition was to

ecure a position in the army for the West Point graduates. Mr. Rosecranz, of California, could not

Mr. Rosecranz, of California, could not be adopted. Its effect was to limit the appointing power of the President, but he thought this limitation proper in time of peace. He suggested that the amendment be meditted by including enlisted men within its provisions, and by making the hiw inapplicable in time of foreign war.

Mr. Keifer accepted the suggestions.

At 1:15 P. M. the committee rose and re ported the bill to the House. A yea and nay vote having been demanded on Mr.

my vote having been demanded on Mr. Kenfer's amendment, agreed to in committee, it was defeated—yeas, 88; mays. 150. The bill was then passed.

On metion of Mr. Morrison, the Committee of the Whole was discharged from turther consideration of the President's annual message. Mr. Morrison then offered a resolution, which was adopted innual message. Mr. Morrison then of-ferred a resolution, which was adopted without debate or opposition, distributing the message appropriately among the standing and select committees of the House. So much of the message as relates to the revenue provision of the revenue treaty with Hawali, Mexico, and Spain, is referred to the Committee on Ways and Messas.

Mr. Morrison offered a resolution pro-Mr. Morrison offered a resolution pro-vicing for a holiday recess from December 23d until the 5th of January. Referred. Mr. Cox, chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported back the resolution asking the President for information show-ing the authority of the law by which cer-tain commoderes of the navy have been given the rank of acting regraduits.

tain commodores of the navy have been given the rank of acting rear-admiral, when, as is alleged, no vacancy existed to justify such action. Adopted.

The House then resumed consideration of the inter-State commerce bill. In reply to the question by Mr. Townshend, of Illinois, Mr. Reagan expressed the bope that a vote on the bill would be reached to-mortons.

Mr. Townshend said that in that case he would call up the Mexican pension till as soon as the pending measure had been dis-Mr. Stewart, of Vermont, took the floor

ith a speech in favor of the appointment of the commission.

Pending further debate the matter went

Pending further debate the matter went over without action.

The Speaker laid before the House a message from the President transmitting a report of the Secretary of State showing the necessity of immediate legislation for the purpose of bringing the statutes of the United States under conformity with the intercational regulations for preventing collisions at sea, which have been adopted by all the leading maritime powers of the world except this country. Referred.

Adjourned.

PRICES OF FARM PRODUCTS.

Reports of the Department of Agriculture Cerculs, Potatoes, and Cotton

Cereals, Potatos, and Cotton.

(By telegraph to the Dispatch.)

WASHINGTON, December 10.—The Department of Agriculture reports to-day prices of farm products in the home markets. The tendency to a general decline of prices appears to have depressed values somewhat, aside from the abundant supply. The average price of corn is 31/c.. which is 1c. lower than the average for

the population, was quite as large. It has been lower but twice in ten years—in 1877 and 1878—after two previous years of abundance. It is highest in Florida—Suc. per bushel—and the lowest price is 1852—in Nebraska: Kansas, 22; lowa, 23; Missouri, 26; Illinois and Minnesota, 31; Indian, and Wisconstn. 34; Michigan, 40; Ohto, 41; Kentucky, 43. It is 52 in Pennsylvania, 54 in New Jersey, and 63 in New York. The range of values in the South Atlantic States is from 36 in Delaware to 72 in South Carolina and 80 in Florids, increasing in the order of movement, except that Georgia reports 66 cents. In the more western States it is 45 in Tennessec, 54 in Arkansas, 64 in Alabama, 62 in Mississippi and Texas, and 67 in Louisiana.

The average farm-price of wheat is 65 cents per bushel sgalast 91 cents lest December. The December price in thirteen years has previously been below one dollar per bushel but five times—in 1874, '78, '80, '82, and '83. The average in Nebraska 63 cents et al. Konsas, 46 in Dichata.

years has previously oven seen in 1874, '78, '80, '82, and '83. The average in Nebraska is 42 cents; 45 in Kansas; 46 in Dikota; 50 in Minnesota; 55 in Iowa; 62 in Missour; 63 in Illinois; 67 in Indiana; 74 in Michigan, and 75 in Ohio. The average home-grown wheat in New England exceeds one doller. In New York it is 55 cents; in Pennsylvania, 86. It is 80 cents in Virginia and 83 in Maryland.

The average value of oats is 28 cents, against 33 cents last December and 37 in 1882. The present value is the lowest ever reported by the Department. The lowest State average is 19 cents in Nebraska. The highest is 60 in Florida; Iowa and sinnessota 20 cents, Kansas 22; Illinois 23; Indiana 27, and Ohio 29. The range is from 42 to 60 in the South.

The plantation price of cotton, as reported, ranges from 9 to 9j cents per pound. It is

The plantation price of cotton, as reported, ranges from 9 to 9j cents per pound. It is 9 cents in Tenne-see, Arkansas, and Texas; 9 cents and one mill in Louislana; 9 cents and two mills in Georgia; 9 cents and three mills in the Carolinas and Virgina. The average farm-price of the entire crop of potatoes is 40 cents per bushel. The lowest price is 25 cents, in Michigan. The average in New York is 39 cents, 42 in Obio, 25 in Indiana, 34 in Illinois, 28 in Iowa, 29 in Nebraska, 48 in Kansas. The syverage price is two cents lower than last average price is two cents lower than last year, though the crop is not so large.

Riddleberger's Opposition to McCul

Washington, December 10.—The nomination of Hugh McCulloch to be Secretary of Treasury was taken up by the Senate in executive session to-day, and Mr. Riddle-berger continued his speech at some length opposing the confirmation. Hengain called for the reading of some of Secretary McCulloch's annual reports, whereupon the Senate adjourned; first, however, post-poning further consideration of Secretary McCulloch's nomination until next Tues-

1By telegraph to the Dispatch.]
WASHINGTON, December 10.—The National Conference of State Boards of Health assembled this morning at the Ebbitt House in accordance with the call, which set fort the danger to this country from cholera and the importance of adopting necessary pre-cautions. The association is composed of representatives from health boards in all parts of the country and health officers of cities. There was a large representation present this morning when the president, Erastus Brooks, of New York, called the

Death of a Japanese Prince

Washington, December 10.—The Japa nese prince attached to the household o hese prince attached to the household of the Russian Minister here died to-day of typhoid-fever. He was only eleven years old, but had been several years a member of the family of Baron De Strieve, who was superintending his education along with his own children.

when the doors were reopened adjourned.

Heuse of Representatives.

The Speaker laid before the House acommunication from A. M. Scales, representative from the Fifth North Carolina district, announcing that he had forwarded to the Governor of that Stale his residuely an action of the Stale his residuely and the latter of the Dispatch.)

St. Louis, December 10.—General Sherman this evening, in reply to a question by a representative of the Associated Press as to whether or not he intended to reply to the letter of Jefferson Davis recently published in this city, said he might do so at some future time, but he should consult his own convenience—that M. announcing that he had forwarded to the Governor of that State his resignation, to take effect December 30th. Laid on the could be only through the War Department.

ment.

He further said be did not suppo reporter was at the meeting of the Frank-Blair Post on the night he spoke, as the Grand Army is an organization only for social interchange of personal memories. Still, he admitted that the reports published contained much of truth, but not all. He contained much of truth, but not all, the has most of his Louisiana papers, he said, to make good his assertion that the civil war was forced upon the people of Louisiana by conspirators in Washington, and that during the pro-gress of the rebellion Davis changed his views of the doctrine of secession and threatened to use force if any State of the Core degree should attempt what was then Confederacy should attempt what was the known as "separate State action," Th General has already sent to Washington some letters and papers bearing on the case, but as to their publication, he stated that the authorities there must be con-

(By telegraph to the Dispatch.) SYEACUSE, N. Y., December 10.—Wilkinson Brothers, private bankers, closed this morning. Their affairs are in the hands of a receiver. The firm is rated at from \$400. 00 to \$500,000. They assigned to C. E

thubiell.

The linbilities of Wilkinson Brothers are about \$500,000, and assets \$150,000, including real estate, which is mortgaged for \$125,000. It is thought that there will be very little for depositors. The assignment gives preferences to the amount of \$98,600, which includes city and county deposits and trust funds. The Wilkinsons were large helders of real estate, which is heavily encumbered. Many farmers are among the depositors, they having been attracted by the offer of 4 per cent, interest. Few business firms are involved. The Metropolitan National Bank of New York was their correspondent.

Boston, December 10.—W. & F. H. Whittemore, oil-dealers, have failed. The liabilities are reported at about \$15,009; nominal assets of \$25,000 to \$30,000.

Killed by Regulators.

Killed by Regulators.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

Lexington, Ky., December 10.—John P.

Mariin was shot and killed by regulators at
Famer's station. Rowan county, about
forty miles cast of here, at 2 o'clock this
morning. Martio had a quarrel with Floyd
Tollivar at Morehead, Ky., last August, in
which shots were exchanged and a bystander killed and Martin seriously
wounded. The parties met in Morehead
on the 2d instinit and the quarrel was renewed. Tollivar drew his pistol, but
Martin fired first and killed him.
Martin was taken to Winchester for protection from a mob, and last night he was put
on a train under guard and started to
Morehead to be tried to-day. When the
train reached Farmer's station it was
boarded by twenty-five masked men, who
held the guards and riddled Martin with
bullets, killing him instantly. It is charged
that the guards were taking Martin to
Morehead on a forged order.

Fire on a Steamship.

16y telegraph to the Dispatch.)
SAVANNAH, December 10.—Fire was discovered in the hold of the steamship City of Augusta, which was to have sailed for New Yerk to-day, and was not extinguished un til the steamer had been filled with water About 1,000 bales of cotton are either part ly burned or damaged by water. The loss to the cargo will be between \$30,000 and \$40,000. The vessel is only slightly dam-

Beath of a Philanthropist.

Beath of a Philanthropist.

18 tolegraph to the Dispatch.

CINCINNATI, December 10.—Reuben R.

Springer died this morning. He was widely known for his magnificent gifts to the public in the form of a music hall, exposition building, and college music, to which within the past nine years he contributed \$3,000,000. He was eighty years old. His last illness was of very short duration.

(By telegraph to the Dispatch.)
New York, December 10.—The Western Union Telegraph Company to-day declared a quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent., payable January 15th.

the union.

8 per cent.

vanced the price of goods. The niski milis are all full of orders, and the business prospects are brightening. FIRST DAY OF THE CONFERENCE.

FURIOUS FLAMES.

Baltimore-Interesting Exercises-Bishop Big Blaze in Philadelphia—Loss Estimated at \$163,000.

(By telegraph to the Dispatch.)

Philadelphia, December 10.—The six-story buildings Nos. 211 and 243 Levant street, occupied by Clark Brothers & Co., manufacturers of household furniture, were discovered to be on fire at an early bour this morning. The two buildings were rockest with highly-inflammable material, and in less than half an hour both were filled with flames, in spite of the efforts of the firemen, who were early on the ground. Adjoining the factory on the south, and separated from it by only a narrow alley, is a row of eight narrow-fronted, shallow, three-story brick houses, known as the Februark Place. The houses were tenanted by bmillies in humble circumstances, the members of which, when aroused from their simplers by the fire, were but to happy to escape with their lives, and left their little household effects to be consumed. Adjoining Fairbank Place on the south is the extensive silk-hat manufactory of E. Morris & Co., the two upper windows of which took fire from the heat, eausing considerable damaze by water. The rear of the second floor of the large furniture warehouse on the west side of Second street abuited upon the rear of Clark Brothers & Co.'s factory, and the conients of their buildings suffered slightly from water. Baxter, Swan & Co. are immediately in rear of the factory, and the back windows of their buildings burned out, and their damage by water was considerable. The ferm, however, was not able this morning to give any estimate of the damage.

In rear of No. 248 south Second street is a small briek buildings in which lived a family by the name of Kongester. This building was crushed to the ground by the falling of the chimney of the factory. At the time William Kongester, a boy of eleven years, was in the second-story room and was carried by the crash to the cellar, from where he was rescued with but trifling injuries. Clark Brothers & Co. estimate their loss at \$80,000, upon which there was an insurance of \$60,000. Their b BALTIMORE, December 10.—The Centennial Conference of Methodism assembled this norning at Mount Vernon church, one of the most benutiful and costly church ediffects in the tand, located on Mount Vernon square, under the shadow of the Washington monument. A very large number of deleraies were present, and the church was crowded to its utmost extent, many persons being unable to gain admission.

Bishop Andrews, chairman of the General Executive Committee, called the Conference to order, and, on his nomination, Bishop Granbery was chosen presiding officer of to-day's session. The venerable Dr. Joseph Cummings read a scriptural lesson from Isaiah, chapter lxii. A centenary hymn, composed for the occasion by Rev. S. K. Cox., D. D., of Washington, was sung by the entire body of delegates, the audience unuting. The singing was followed by prayer, concluding with the Lord's Prayer. followed by prayer, concluding with the Lord's Prayer.

Bishop Andrews announced that the Bible from which the lesson had been read was once the property of John Wesley.

After the appointment of a committee on credentials it was decided that vacancies in delevations and in the lists of substitutes be filled by the bishops.

Bishop f'oster read the second lesson for the day from the 17th chapter of 8t. John's Gospel. He then delivered the sermon appointed for the opening day. He said:

"Brother Delegates.—A common bond draws us together for the hundredth anniversary of our life as a Church. We must

ONLY A CHILD ESCAPED.

the Conference by the recent death of two
of our bishops, who were appointed to narticipate in this day's proceedings. This
hour, which was to bave been one of brightness, is echipsed. Our two great standardbearers are absent. They looked forward
to our assembling; they even formulated
words for our welcome. The platform is
empty of their presence. George Foster
Pierce and Matthew Simpson—their fame
shone for forry years. Bishop Pierce was
born in February, 1811; Bishop Simpson
four months later. Each made a mistake
in choosing a profession. Pierce turned
to the law and Simpson to medicine. Both
were delegates to the Conference of 1826.
Simpson was made bishop in 1852, and One Son Burned to Death. A Mahanoy City (Pa.) special of the 9th says: A small mitting village known as Trenton, or Park Place, situated four miles from Mahanoy City, was the scene of a big fire at 4 o'clock this morning, by which a block of houses was destroyed and six persons were burned to death. Park Place, as it is generally called, has a population of nearly 200 people, exclusively miners and their families, and the work furnished at a colliery is what the inhabitants solely decollery is what the inhabitants solely de-pend upon for a livelihood. The houses are all three-story frame structures, and are built in blocks of six houses to each block.

At 4 o'clock this morning fire broke out At 4 o'clock this morning fire broke out in the building occupied by Frank Barlow. Peter Alspach, who lives next door to Barlow, in describing how the fire was discovered, said he heard a loud noise as if something very heavy had fallen. A moment later smoke and flames becan to pour into his room. He aroused his family, and all rushed out of the house in their night-plathun. Alspace away an alaym and tried clothing. Alspach gave an alarmand tried to awaken the Borlow family, who were apparently sound asleep. The whole neigh-borhood had reached the scene of the fire, and all efforts to rouse Barlow or his and all efforts to rouse Barlow or his family proved unavailing. Several miners broke in the front door, but were obliged to retreat, owing to smoke and flames. They, however, effected an entrance into the building from the rear and ran up istairs, and at a window they saw the arm of a man protruding. An effort was made to reach him, but the rescuers were driven back, and the spectators were compelled to stand helplessly by and witness the Barlow family perish in the flames. A number of men went to the rear fl mes. A number of men went to the rear of the house with ladders, in the hope of reaching some of the family. They stumbled over what proved to be the body of George, one of Barlow's children. The little fellow was picked up and carried into a neighboring house, where medical aid soon restored him to consciousness. He said that when the family awoke and found the house on fire they trued to get down stairs, but were cut off by the flames. He said his father took him in his arms, carried him to the window, and after kissing him good-bye threw him out. The heroic father then made an effort to save his son Thomas, but was overcome and fell with his arms partly fl mes. A number of men went to the rear was overcome and fell with his arms partly out of the window, as he was subsequently found. The following are the vectors who pertshed in the flames: Frank Barlow, aged forty-five; Mrs. Barlow, aged forty-Annie Barlow, aged fourteen: Wal

Gardiner, of Canada, presided. Rev. John Wiley, of New Jersey, read an essay on the work of the Christian Conference. He said that all the first Methodist societies, while under the care of faithful and beloved pastors, were without sacraments, and this for eighteen years was their anomalous and trying state. He then gave a history of the difficulties of the Church on this account and the appeals that were sent to Wesley to provide sacraments for his suffering children in America. On the 2d of December, 1784, Dr. Coke, with a letter of testimonal from Wesley setting forth his ordination as superintendent, met the preachers convened in Baltimore for that purter Barlow, aged ten; Thomas Barlow aged four, and James Fitzgerald, aged twenty-one, who bearded with the Barlow family.

The wildest excitement prevailed when The wildest extrament present the fames communicated to the adjoining houses, and spread so rapidly that in twenty minutes the entire block of six nouses were in flames. All were destroyed with their centents.

When the flames had nothing else to the dead bodies was

burn a search for the dead bodies was begun. Portions of the bodies were rebegin. Portions of the bodies were re-covered, but they were burned beyond all possible identification, and presented a most sickening sight. There was some doubt at first as to whether the bearder Fitzgernid was one of the victims, from the fact that he was on the "night-shit" and could not have been in bed more than half an hour before the fire as superintendent, met the preachers convened in Baltimore for that purpose. A formal organization of the Church was the work of the conference, A few years later another Episcopal church was organized with "Protestant" as the specific term. Thus there were two Episcopal Churches. First, the Methodist Episcopal Church; then the Protestant Episcopal Church, and the latter no more so than the former. The Methodist people rightfully organizing themselves into a broke cut; but the finding of a lastern which Fitzgerald carried with him when he left the breast at 2 o'clock, and the fact that the trunks of three full-grown bodies were exhumed from the runs, is sufficient evidence that he was in bed at the time and perished with the others. Deputy-Coroner Taggart, of Frackville,

Deputy-Coroner Taggart, of Frackville, drove to the scene of the fire and empanelled a jury, who-returned a verdet that the victims were accidentally burned to death. The affair created the greatest excitement, and the scene of death and destruction was visited by at least 2,000 people during the day. Barlow and Fitzentle was referred to the control of the control cerald were miners, and usually worke together at the new colliery, Park No. 2.

Rev. Henry B. Ridgway, D. D., of the nois, read an essay on the personnel of the Christian Conference. He said from New York and Baltimore American Methodism took its rise, and grew rapidly to fair pro-portions. The Christian Conference was composed of sixty preachers. Thomas Coke was present. He was present at the A Beggar's Five Thousand Dollars A Beggar's Five Thousand Dollars,
A Pittsburgh telegram of the 5th instant
says: For three or four years posts familiar
figure by the Cathedral wall, on Fitth avenue, has been an eld, blind beggar. This
man was Pierre Prefaux. Beyond his
name and the fact that he was born in Belgium, but little was ever known concerning 5cm. Last Friday he was taken to a
hospital, and on his way thither in a carriage he died. To day it was discovered
that he had \$5,000 on deposit at the Pollar
Savings Bank—the savings of pennies received during years. He left no will, and
uniess a daughter, who is said to live in
Montevideo, can be found, the money will
go to the State. Coke was present. He was present at the foundation of the first Methodist college in America, and he had called on General Washington to piedge the loyal support of all Methodists to the Government. He also spoke of Thomas Bassey, Richard What-coat, William Black, Freeborn Garrettson, and others. and others, To-night there were meetings in eleven churches, including four of colored Metho-dists, at all of which the subject of mis-sions was discussed, and the general feel-ing was that deeper interest should be taken in mission work and the spread of the Church in foreign lands.

Strike of Glass-Workers.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]
PITTSBURGH, December 10.—The flint glass workers have struck against 20 per cent, reduction in wages. Several facto-ries are still running with apprentices, who have taken the places of the journeymen.

Gone to Washington. Mr. John Bell Bigger, the messenger elected by the Democratic Electoral College of Virginia to bear the certificate of the vote of Virginia for Cleveland and Hendricks, left the city last night for Washington, D. C., and will to-day present the certified vote to the President of the United States Senate. The law requires that this certificate shall be presented to the President of the Senate by a messenger before the first Wednesday in January, and that duplicate copies shall be sent by mail. that duplicate copies shall be sent by mail, one to him and the other to the Judge of the United States Circuit Court in the dis trict in which the electors shall assemble

These latter provisions of the law have been met, and Mr. Bigger will meet the requirements of the former to-day. Hocking-Valley Strike Ended. (By telegraph to the Dispatch.)
Columbus, O., December 10.—The Hock-Late Weather Report. ing-Vailey strike seems to be practically ended. Many of the old men to-day offered to go to work, thus breaking the lines. Others want to compromise at sixty cents, with the privilege of remaining in (Special telegram to the Dispatch.)
WASHINGTON, December 11—1:06 A. M.—
For the Middle Atlantic States, fair
weather, followed in northern part by
partly cloudy weather and local rains or
snow, higher temperature, westerly
winds.

For the South Atlantic States, generally By telegraph to the Dispatch-1
Boston, December 10.—The Bigelow
Carpet Company in Clinton, one of the
most extensive concerns in the country,
to-day reduced the wages of some 700 of
its employés. The reduction is from 7 to fair weather, nearly stationary ture, variable winds. THE WEATHER YESTERDAY was clear and THERMOMETER YESTERDAY: 6 A. M., 34; 9 A. M., 37; noon, 51; 3 P. M., 53; 6 P. M., 48; midnight, 40. Mean temperature, 43 5-6.

Running on Putl Time. Aconta. N. H., December 10.—Nearly all the cotton and woollen mills in this city are running on full time at old wages.

COLUMBUS, GA., December 10.—All the cotton factories except one in this city are now running on full time, and have ad-

Big Blaze in Philadelphia-Loss Estimate

Motile and Ohio...

Nashville and Chattano.ga...

New Orleans Pacific 1st mort

New York Central

Nortolk and Western pref.

Northern Pacific

Northern Pacific preferred

Pacific Mail

 Rock Island
 103

 St. Paul
 75

 St. Paul preferred
 105

 Texas Pacific
 123

 Union Pacific
 475

 Wabash Pacific
 54

 Wabash Pacific preferred
 (bid) 133

 Western Union
 605
 BALTIMORE. BALTIMORE, December 10 .- Virginia 6's,

consolidated, 39; past-due coupons, 34½; new 10-40's, 32½; new 3's, 524. Bid to-day. RICHMOND STOCK EXCHANGE. Wednesday, December 10, 1884. SALES-FIRST BOARD,-1,000 Virginia

new 3's at 524, 1,500 do, at 524, 500 do, at 521, 1,000 do. at 521, 1,000 do. at 521, 2,000 do, at 52%. Second Board, -500 Virginia new 3's a

 Virginia 10-40's
 32

 Virginia consols
 39

 Virginia peelers
 35

 Vurginia new 3's
 52

 Va. consol tax-rec. coup., 1882-52
 52

 Virginia consols, 1883
 32

 Virginia 10-40's, 1883
 52

 North Carolina 4's....... 824 North Carolina 6's, ex int.... 1064 Richmond city 8's ... tichmond city 6's.....113 Richmond city 5's......106 Manchester 8's, tax rec.....

RAILEGAD BONDS. Col. and Greenville 1st 6's..... 94 Columbia & G. 2d 6's, ex int... 56 Virginia Midland Income 6's... 50 Piedmont Railroad 1st 5's... 106 Petersburg 1st 5's, Class A.... 91 Western North Carolina 7's...1051 Georgia Pacific 1st 6's, J. & J., 88j

RAHLBOAD STOCKS. Par. R., F. and P. common 100 Richmond & Petersburg, 100 Petersburg Ratiroad.....100 Richmond and Alleghany, 100 INSURANCE COMPANIES.

GRAIN AND COTTON EXCHANGE. BICHMOND, VA., December 10, 1884. OFFERINGS.

Wheat.—White, 60 bushels, Mixed, 856 bushels, Red, 2,612 bushels, Total, 3,528 bushels, Cors.—White, 368 bushels, Mixed, 398

OATS .- 50 bushels. MEAL .- 300 bushels. MILL-OFFAL.-15 tons. SALES REPORTED TO SECRETARY.

Wheat.—White, 60 bushels common at see, Mixed, 800 bushels at 80 to 87c. Red. 700 bushels common to fair Longberry at 60 to 88c.; 496 bushels common to good Shortberry at 75 to 85c. Cons.—White, 168 bushels orime at 52c. Mixed, 308 bushels prime at 50c. Oars.—50 bushels very good mixed on private terms.

FLOUR. We quote: Fine, \$2.082.50; superfine, \$2.250.83; extra, \$3.50.883.90; family, \$4.82.50; patent family, country, \$4.50.885. Market very dull. RICHMOND MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY, December 10, 1884. COUNTRY PRODUCE. Butter, Eggs, Foxels, Lard, Corn Meal. Butter: Strictly prime, 23a25c, active; good to prime, 17a20c.; poor to fair, 13a 15c.; cooking, 10a12c. Dressed Hogs: Small, 6pa7c.; large, 6c.

Eggs: Fresh, 27a28c,; good demand. Live Turkeys: 9a10c, per pound. Dressed Fowls: Chickens, small, 11a12c per pound; large, 7a9c, per pound; tur-keys, 114a124c.; ducks, 15a16c.

Lard: Country, 9al0c. Venison: Choice saddles, 14al5c. per pound. Corn Meal: 70c, per bushel for count '/; 80c, for city mills. Green and Dried Fruits. Apples: Choice eating, \$2,25a\$2.50 a bar-

rei; cooking, \$1.50a22 per barrel.
Dried Fruit: Apples—Brightsheed, 3a
34c.; fair to good, 24a3c. Blackberries, 7a
14c.; cherries, 10c. Peaches—Pecied, 10a He; unpeeled, 4a44c. Raspberries; 20a22c. Vegetables. Vegetables.

Cabbage: 5a7c. per head.
Potatoes: Irish choice potatoes, \$1.75a \$2; barrel; choice perfbushel, 55a60c.
Ontons: \$2a\$2.25 per barrel.
White Beans: Navys, hand-picked, \$1.75 a\$2 per bushel; other grades, \$1.50a\$1.75.
Black-Eye Peas: \$1.75a\$1.85 per bushel

and scarce. Miscellaneous. Beeswax: 28c. per pound.
Black-Oak Bark: Rossed, \$11.50 per 2,240 pounds; rough, \$7 per 3,000 pounds.
Feathers: Prime live-goose, 50a52c.;

common, 25c.

Flaxseed: \$1.10a\$1.15 per bushel.

Hay: No. I timothy, \$14.50; No. 2 timothy, \$11a\$13.50; mixed clover and timothy, \$13: clover, \$11a\$13.

Mill-Offal: Brownstuff, \$15 per ton; bran. \$15 per ton; shipstuff, \$17 per ton for city mills. Baled Oats: Nominal.

for city mills.

Baled Oats: Nominal.

Roots: Ginseng, \$1.50a\$1.60 per pound;

Seneca, free of tops, 40a46c, per pound.

Peanuts: 4a5c, as to quality, and dull,

Rye: 60a65c, per bushel.

Sumae: Prime, \$1.

Shucks: 50a65c.

Ealed Straw: 35a40c.

Tallow: \$a7c, per pound.

Wool: Washed, 27a28c.; unwashed, 20c.;

burry wool will bring from 3 to 5c, per pound less than the above rates.

CEMENT, LIME, PLASTER, 4C. CEMENT, LIME, PLASTER, &C.

Cement : Rosendale, \$1.40a\$1.45 per rei; James R.ver, \$1.40a1.45.

Hime: Agricultural, 82120, per bushel; Rockland, \$1.202120 per barrelaccording to quantity; Virginia, \$1.81,10. Plaster: Lump, \$1 per ton; ground; \$7.50 calcined plaster, \$1.75. Tar: Large size, \$5.50. FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

DROUS, DYENTUFFS, OILS, M. Alum : 4c. Alcohol : \$2.50 per gall

Alconol: #2250 per callon.
Concentrated Lye: \$2.75a\$3.50 per call four dozen.
Copperas: 2c.
Cochineal: 50c. per pound.
Extract of Logwood: 18c.

Extract of Logwood: 18c.
Indigo: 80:90c.
Madder: 14c.
Olls: Linscod, 62c.; machine. 25:475c.;
sperm, \$1.30: whale, 75c.; straits,
45:30c.; ketrador-cod ol., 50:60c. lard, 75s.
85c.; sweet, \$6 per dozen; best salad,
88.50; castor, \$1.60 per gallon; Virginia
inbricating, 15:40c.; kerosene, 9c., cash,
per gallon.

per gallon. Race Ginger: 124c. Soia: Sel., 14a2c., in kegs; English soda, 5e.; American, 3\$a4c. Spirits Turpentine: 45c.

Prints: Merrimack, 54c.; Merrimack Shirting, 5c.; Ricimond, 54c.; South Bridge, 54c.; Pacific, 6c.; Dunnel's, 54c.; Allen's, 54c.; Mallory Pink, 64c.; Washington, 54c.; Mallory Pink, 64c.; Mallory States of the States

FOREIGN FRUITS AND CANDY. Candy: 10a11c, per pound, as to quality, Lemons: Messinia, \$3a\$4.50 per box; Valencias and Parlermo, \$2.50a\$3.50 per

Oranges: Florida, \$3 per box, choice; in good demand.
GROCERIES, AC.

GROCERIES, &C.

Bacon; Ciear-rib sides, 9½c.; shoulders,
8c.; Vuginia shoulders, 9c.; Virginia
hams, tancy, large, 14a16c.; sugar-cured,
12a12½c.; bulk sides, 7½c.; bulk shoulders,

610.

Buckets: Painted, two hoops, \$1.35s
\$1.75; three hoops, \$1.60a\$2.

Brooms: Two strings, \$1a\$1.50; three strings, \$1.50; four strings, \$2.25a\$4.50.

Baskets: Willow, \$1.15a\$1.30 per nest:

kits, \$1.50; No. 2, in kits, \$1.25; No. 3, small, \$3.50\$4a.
Lard Prime, barrels and tierces, \$4c.; in half-barrels. \$4c.; tubs, \$4c.
Matches: 60°s, 75a85c, per pack; 200°s, \$2.50a83 gross; 50°s, \$7.50a89 gross.
Molasses: Common syrup—Hogsheads, 18c.; tierces, 15c.; ba rrels, 16c.; genuine golden syrup, 25a30c, per gallon; New Orleans, prime, 50a55c
Salt: Liverpool, from store, \$1.35.
Ground alum, from store, \$5c. per sack.
Sugar: Crushed, 74c.; powdered, 7c.; granula/cd, 64c.; A, 64c.; off A, 6c.; yellow, 54a5¢c.; cut-loaf, 74c.
Soap: Common, 4a6¢c.; best washing, 74a3c.; toilet, 15a20c., and fancy prices; country, 4a5c.

country, 4a5c. Teas: Black, 25a50c.; Imperial, 25a75c.; gunpowder, 35ca81. Tubs: Cedar, \$1.75a\$5 a nest; pine \$2.25a

HIDER, LEATHER, AC. Hides: Green, 4a5c.; wet saited, 7a8c.; dry saited, 11a12c.; dry flint, 13a15c. Leather: Rough leather, 20a25c.; city finish harness, 30:36c.; country finish harness, 25a:30c.; wax upper, 30a:40c.; hemlock sole, 19a:25c.; oak sole, 30a:40c. IRON, STEEL, NAILS, &C.

Iren: American refined, Old Dominion bar, \$1.90; English and American sheet, 4a5½c. Nails : Old Dominion, \$2.35 for standard size, Plough-Castings ; Wholesale, 35c.; retail,

49 per pound. Rope: Manilla, best, 15c.; jute, 74a8c. LIQUORS, WINES, AC. Ale: Scotch (best brands), pints, \$1.90 a\$2 per dozen, gold. Brandies: Lomestic, \$1.10a\$1.50; fruit, Brandies: Homestie, \$1.10a81.50; fruit, 90c.a81.25; apple, new, \$1.75a82; South ampton, \$2.25; Virginia peach, \$2.50a83. Rye Whiskeys: Medium, \$1.50a82; pure old, \$3a\$4; Virginia mountain, new, \$1.75

a; 2; old, \$23\$3 and upwards. Gin: Domestic, \$1.10a\$1.50; imported, \$9.50a\$9.75 per case. New England Rum: \$1.50a\$1.65. Rectified Whiskeys: \$1a\$1.50. a\$2; old, \$2a\$3 and upwards.

LUMBER, STAVES, &C. r: White oak, cut to order, \$17a \$22 per 1,000; on market, \$10a\$15 per 1,000; Western Virginia popiar, \$15a\$26 per 1,000; West Virginia white pine, \$15a\$26 \$23 per 1,000; yellow pine—rough boards, \$8a\$9; dry clear, \$12a\$15; joist, \$9a\$15.ac-\$839; dry clear, \$123815; joist, \$93815,according to sizes and lengths. Shingles—
Pine, \$1.758\$2.50; cypress, six-inch, \$5387
per 1,000; saps, \$53\$6. Laths—Spait, \$1;
sawed, \$1.75a\$2 per 1,000.
Staves: Whiskey-barrel timber, green,
\$18a\$20 per 1,000; seasoned, \$20a25 per
1,000. Flour-barrel timber, \$43\$7 per
1,000. Machine staves, \$73\$8; turned
heading, \$c. per set. Flour-barrel poles,
\$43\$6. Hogshead-hoops, 70c, per bundle,
Market exceedingly dull, with very few
buyers, at prices quoted.

buyers, at prices quoted. POWDER, 8HOT, &C.

Fuse: Toy's mining, 35a90c, per 100 feet.

Powder: \$5 by the five kers—less than five kegs, \$5.25; blasting, \$2.55a\$2.80.

Shot: Northern, \$1.85 per bag of 25 rounds.

Grindstones: 14a2c, per pound. SEED. Clover: \$5.25a85.75.

Timothy: \$1.75a\$2. Orchard-Grass: \$1.40a\$1.50. Herd Grass: 90ca\$1. RICHMOND TOBACCO MARKET.

RICHMOND, December 10, 1884. Receipts of loose tobacco continue full, and the small falling off in prices noted last and the small falling oil in pro-veck has been fully regained to-day. The quality of dark tobaccos for stemming and wrappers shows some little improvement in late receipts. Offerings on 'Change in late receipts. Offerings on 'Chang were small, and received little attention.

DARK TOBACCO. Lugs: Common, \$4,5085.50; good, \$6a87. Leat: Common, \$7,50a\$8.50; good, \$9a \$10; fine, \$11a\$12.

Luzs: Common, \$53\pm ; sound, \$6.50\pm \$8. Leaf: Common, \$53\pm ; medium, \$9.50\pm \$11; good, \$11\pm \$20\pm \$50. BEIGHT TOBACCO-MANUFACTURING. Smokers: Common, \$10a\$13; good, \$14a

Smokers: Common, \$10a\$13; good, \$14a \$17; fine, \$20a\$27.50. Fillers: Common red, \$7a\$8; good col-ory, \$9a\$11; good bright, \$12a\$13; very good to fine, \$15a\$26. Wrappers: Common, \$13a\$16; good medium, \$17a\$20; good to very good ma-hogany, \$22 50a\$30; good bright, \$32.50a \$37.50; very good bright to fine, \$40a\$55. LOGSE TOBACCO.

Primings, 1a2jc.; common higs, 2ja3jc.; fair to good lugs, 3ja4jc.; good to very good, 4ja5jc.; common led, 5ja5jc.; fair to good leaf, 5ja6jc.; good to very good leaf, 6ja8c.; fine, 8ja11jc.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH. NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, December 10.—Cotton

NEW YORE, December 10.—Cotton steady; sales, 505 bales; uplands, 10 15-16c.; Crieans, 11 3-16c.; consolidated receipts, 33,578 bales; exports—to Great Britain, 13,742 bales; to France, 6,075 bales; to the continent, 4,133 bales, Southern flour quiet. Wheat—Spot a shade stronger; ungraded red, 65a90c.; No. 2 red, 81c.; January, 804a80ic. Corn—Spot 1a2c. bigher, closing strong; No. 2, December, 524a53ic.; January, 471a47ic. Oats 4a1c. bigher; No. 2, 324a32ic. Hops dull and heavy at 10a18c, Coffee—Spot fair; Rio dull at \$9.75; No. 7 Bio spot, \$8.15; December, \$8. Sugar dull and unchanged: fair to good refining, 41a4ic.; refined dull and unchanged. Molasses firm. Rice unchanged. Cotton-seed oil, 34c. for crude; 40c. for refined. Rosin firm. Turpenting quiet. Hides quiet and barely steady. Pork dull and unchanged; mess, spot, \$12.50. Middles duil; long clear, \$6.25. Lard 8a 10c. lower; western steam, spot, \$7.05. \$7.10; December, \$6.95a\$7. Freirhts weak, BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE. Baltimons, December 10.—Flour steady and quiet; Howard-street and western su-perfine, \$2.25a\$2.65; extra, \$2.75a\$3.50; family, \$3.50a\$4.50; city mills superfine,

steady; western femer and dull; sont set, \$2854e.; maher, \$2076d.; Ro. 12 land, \$367854e.; Yo. 2 western we red, spot, \$29470e. Corn—Southern at and quits; western firmer and act southern white. \$7686c.; yellow, \$7 Onto steady and quiet; southern, \$348 western white, \$1835e.; mixed, \$508 Pennsylvanth, \$2854e. Provisions of and oney. York, \$18 Bacon—anoute \$7.75; clear rib sides, \$29. Hama, \$12 \$13. Lard—Refined, \$2.50. Codes and nominal; Rio caraces, ordinary to \$1901c. Sugar dull; A soft, \$65. Waitstendy at \$1.188\$1.19. Freights dull.

CINCINNATI. CINCINNATI. December 10.—Flour un-changed. Wheat firm; No. 2 red, 74s75c. Corn firm. Oats steady at 27gc. Pork dull and lower at \$11.87g. Lard in fair demand and lower at \$6.60. Bulk-meats and baced casy but not quotably lower. Whiskey steady at \$1.11. Sugar firm and unchanged. Hogs weak; common and light, 33.40a\$4.25; packing and butchers', \$4.15384.50.

LOUISVILLE. LOUISVILLE.
LOUISVILLE. December 10.—Wheat quiet; Longberry. 76c.; No. 2 rrd, 72c. Corn—No. 2 white. 39c.; maxed. 336c. Oats—No. 2 mixed, 28c. Provisions easier. Bacon nominal. Bulk-meats—Shoulders \$4.75; clear rlb, \$5.75; sides, \$6.55. Measpork, \$12.50. Sugar-cured hams, 11c. Lard—Prime leaf, \$8.50.

ST. LOUIS. ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, December 10.—Flour unchanged. Wheat active and higher; No. 2 red. 76ja77c, cash. 77c. bid December. Corn higher early; closed about as yesterday; 34a34/c. cash. 32h33c. December. Oats firmer and slow; 24fc. bid cash. Whi-kev steady at \$1.11. Provisions weak. Pork \$11.50 cash. Bulk-meats—Long clear, \$5.55; clear, \$6. Bacon—Long clear, \$7; short rib, \$7.125; clear, \$7.37c. Lard nominally \$6.65.

CHICAGO.

*CHICAGO, December 10. — Flour unchanged. Wheat steady and stronger; December, 714a71fc.; No. 2Chicago spring, 714a71fc. Corn flam; closed about same as yesterday; cash, 374a38c; all the year, 27fa 38fc. Oats firm and a shade higher; cash and December, 22fc. Pork irregular; closed steady; cash, \$70.85;\$11; January, \$10.80a\$11. Lard weak and unsettled; cash and December, \$6.62fa\$6.67f. Butkments in fair demand and easier; shoulders, \$4.62fa\$4.75; short rib, \$5.50; clear, \$6.05a\$6.10. Whiskey steady at \$1.13. CHICAGO.

MILWAUKEE. MILWAUKEE.

MILWACKER, December 10.—Flour unchanged. Wheat firmly held; No. 2 Milwaukee, cish, Tişe.; December, 704c. Corn quet; No. 2, 34c. Oats firmer; No. 2, 25 a26c. Provisions lower. Mess pork, \$10.95 cash and December. Lard—Prime steam, \$6.00 cash and December. Sweet-pickled hours firm at \$489 c. Hogs lower at \$6.90a \$4.25.

WILMINGTON

WILMINGTON. Wilmington, N. C., December 10.—Tur-pentine firm at 284c. Rosin steady; strained, pbc.; good, \$1. Tar firm at \$1.20. Crude turpentine steady; hard, \$1; yellow dip steady; hard, \$1; yellow dij und virgin. \$1.00. COTTON MARKETS.

COTTON MARKETS.

Norfolk, Va., December 10.—Cotton steady; middling, 10.7-19c. Net receipts, 4,265 bales; gross receipts, 4,265 bales; stock, 89,937 bales; sales. 1,120 bales.

Wilmington, N. C., December 10.—Cotton stendy; middling, 10.5-16c. Net receipts, 1,724 bales; gross receipts, 1,024 bales; sales. —; stock, 20,736 bales.

Savannam, Ga., December 10.—Cotton quiet; middling, 104c. Net receipts, 4,258 bales; gross receipts, 4,258 bales; sales, 650 bales; stock, 123,116 bales; exports—constwise, 1,231 bales.

Augusta, Ga., December 10.—Cotton quiet; middling, 104c. Receipts, 1,254 bales; shipments, —; sales, 350 bales.

Emarkerson, S. C., December 10.—Cotton quiet; middling, 104c. Net receipts, 4,819 bales; gross receipts, 4,819 bales; sales, 550 bales; stock, 84,523 bales.

NEW YORK COTTON FUTURES.

NEW YORK COTTON FUTURES.

NEW YORK COTTON FUTURES.
NEW YORK, December 10.—Cotton—Net receipts, 1,830; gross receipts, 13,719 bales.
Futures closed steady; sales, 134,100 bales; December, \$10,92a\$10,93; January, \$11.03
a\$14.04; February, \$11.04a\$11.05; March, \$11.13a\$11.14; April, \$11.20a\$11.26; March, \$11.35\$11.39; June, \$11.50a\$11.31; July, \$11.62a\$11.63; August, \$11.72a\$11.73; September, \$11.35a\$11.38.

Miss Caldwell's Donation.

The New York Herald has the following relative to the \$300,000 donation made by Miss Caldwell towards the establishment of a Catholic University, mention of which was made in the Dispatch several days

was made in the Disputar sector days ago:

Miss Mary Caldwell, who is understood to have donated \$300,000 toward the endowment of a National Roman Catholic University, as planned by the Plenary Council of Baltimore, is at present a resident of this city, occupying a flat at No. 121 Madison avenue. Though a native of 121 Madi-on avenue, Though a native of New York she is of Virginia parentage. Her father was many years ago a citizen of Fredericksburg, Va., where he was born, and her mother belonged to the distin-guished Breckinridge family, of which Vice-President John C. Breckinridge and the Rey, Dr. Robert Breckinridge were

members.
Miss Caldwell and her sister are the in-Miss Caldwell and her sister are the in-heritors of a very large estate, estimated at \$3,000,000 or \$4,000,000. The Misses Caldwell are nicees of Bishop Spaiding. Their inheritance has been accumulating during their minority.

The New York members of the commit-

tee to whom she entrusts her gift are Mr. Eugene Kelly and Archbishop Corrigan.

A judgment by consent was yesterday entered in the County clerk's office in favor of William H. Vauderblit and against General U. S. Grant for \$155,417.29, the amount of a loan of \$150,000 made by Mr. Vanderblit to General Grant a few days before the failure of Grant & Ward. The sum was transferred to the latter firm to bridge over some supton-ed temporary embarrassment. (New York Herald.)

some supposed temporary embarrassment, and a few days later disappeared in the wreck.
The judgment is understood to be friendly in its character, and was entered on the request of General Grant. Interest on the loan and the usual statutory costs are included in the amount of the judg-

Three Years for Cowhiding. Three tears for cowning.

[By telegraph to the Dispateb.]

LOUISVILLE, KY., December 10.—Lawyer

Cornelison, who cowhided Judge Reid, of
the Superior Court, causing the latter to
commit suicide from shame, was to-day
sentenced to three years' imprisonment in
the penitentary by the Court at Mount
Sterling, Ky.

A well-educated person who possesses a college sheepskin, reads his Bible, his Shakspeare, and the delly papers, seldom uses more than 3,000 or 4,000 words in ac-tual conversation. Accurate thinkers and tital conversation. Accurate thinkers and close reasoners, who avoid vague and general expressions, and wait till they find a word that exactly fits their meaning, employ a larger stock; and eloquent speakers may rise to a command of 10,000. Shakspeare, who displayed a greater variety of expression than probably any writer in any language, produced all his plays with about 13,000 words. Milton's works are built up with 8,000; and the Old Testament says all that it has to say with 5,462 words. In the English language there are, all told, 70,000 words.

all told, 70,000 words.

The general impression that "Robin Adair" is a Scotch song is erroneous, says the Philadelphia Press. The melody is Irish and the words are English. Robin Adair was an Irish surgeon, whom accident brought into the presence of Lady Caroline Keppel, sister of the famous English admiral of that name. Mutual love followed their acquaintance, and during the enforced absence which Lady Caroline's relatives brought about she wrote the song and samg it to an air which her lover had sung to ber. They were finally married with the parents' consent, and spent a few happy days before the death of Lady Caroline. Her husband never remarried. He itved to the age of seventy-five, an honored faverite of the king, George III. all told, 70,000 words.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE. MINISTER ALMANAC -DECEMBER 11, 1864. PORT OF RICHMOND, DECEMBER 10, 1884.

SAILED.
Steamer Ariel, Gifford, Norfolk, United States
iii, merchandias, and passengers, L. B. Tatun, reut Schooner Lewis Fhrman, Collison, Santos, Sour, Schooner S. M. Bird. Merrill, Majanzas, dressed cops. Pitts & Dorrier; vessel, Cartis & Parker. PORT OF NEWPORT'S NEWS, DEC. 10, 1884,

(By Telegraph.)
ARRIVED.
tosmable Charles F. Mayer, Anthony, Providences. Scanniship Resina (British), Cook. New Orleans for Gremship, to cool. Scannship Waverly (British), Calvert, Norfolk, to load collon.

BAILED.